

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America***Vol VI No 039****26 February 1980****ARGENTINA**

Mexican Ambassador Bids Farewell to President Videla	B 1
Mrs Peron Acquitted of One of Five Charges	B 1
Official Notes 'Fraternal Spirit' of U.S. Military	B 1

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Dissatisfied With Political Situation	C 1
Bomb Explodes Near Home of Santa Cruz Civic Leader	C 1

COLOMBIA

Press Notes Frequent Executions of Criminals, Guerrillas	F 1
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MEXICO

Four-Sided Trade Agreement With Cuba, USSR, Spain Denied	M 1
Opposition Worried About Possible Military Intervention	M 1

PANAMA

'Profound Disagreement' With High-Level U.S. Mission	N 1
Grenada's Bishop Begins Visit, Talks	N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA**COSTA RICA**

Paper Reports Search for Cuban Spy Suspects	P 1
[LA NACION]	
Security Chief on Cuban Suspects	P 1
Carazo Promises Harsh Action Against Communists	P 2
[LA NACION 16 Feb]	

EL SALVADOR

LP-28 Group Takes Over Market Administration Office	P 2
20 Hostages Held	P 2
Mexican Newsmen Kidnapped, Forced To Leave Country	P 3
Government Reportedly Prevents Lockout Attempt	P 3
Junta Issues Communique in Face of Coup Rumors	P 3
Rightwing Reportedly Plans To Attack University Campus	P 4
Junta To Respond to Possible U.S. Aid Suspension	P 4
Commentary Hits U.S. Economic Threats	P 5
Government Sectors Reject Bank Nationalization Bill	P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Feb]	

NICARAGUA

Grenada Prime Minister Bishop Arrives for Visit	P 5
Technical Assistance Agreement Signed With Cuba	P 6
Joint Commission Holds Session	P 7
New Trotskyite Paper Begins Publishing	P 7
Speeches Delivered at Sandino Anniversary Ceremonies	P 8
Grenada's Bishop Speech	P 8
Junta Member Ramirez Speech	P 11
Borge Addresses 21 February Meeting	P 13
International Solidarity Conference To Begin 28 February	P 16
[BARRICADA 17 Feb]	

CUBA

Paraguayan Communist Leader Views National Situation	Q 1
Soviet Education Minister Arrives in Havana	Q 2
Caribbean Association Marks Guyana's 10th Anniversary	Q 2

CARIBBEAN

ST KITTS-NEVIS

New Government Appointed; Cabinet Sworn In	S 1
Premier Simmonds Addresses Nation	S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Military Rebellion Reported; Prime Minister Missing	V 1
'Military Council' Claims Power	V 1
Rebels in 'Full Control'	V 1
Envoy to Brazil Comments	V 2

VENEZUELA

Envoy to Cuba Returns for Consultation on Refugees	V 2
Riots Erupt in Valencia After Busfare Hike	V 2

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR BIDS FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT VIDELA

PY252017 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1603 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Feb (NA)--Mexican Ambassador to Buenos Aires Jose Antonio Lara Villarreal today said goodbye to President Jorge Rafael Videla at the end of his diplomatic tour in Argentina, which will expire within the next few hours.

There was no report in either capital as to when a new ambassador will be designated.

Mexican Consul General Raul Lopez Lira will also leave Argentina, and the embassy will be headed by mission Secretary Hector Mendoza Caamano, who has been transferred from Montevideo for that purpose.

MRS PERON ACQUITTED OF ONE OF FIVE CHARGES

WA261330 London REUTER in English 2025 GMT 25 Feb 80 WA

[Text] Buenos Aires, Feb 25, REUTER--An Argentine federal judge today acquitted former President Maria Estela Peron of one of five separate charges against her.

Judge Pedro Narvaiz dismissed prosecution accusations that the deposed leader had received illegal gifts from a Buenos Aires bank.

The judge said the gifts from directors of the Bank of the City of Buenos Aires, two semi-precious stones and a gold necklace, were not of sufficient value to justify proceedings.

Mrs Peron, 49, widow of the late President Juan Peron, has been held under house arrest since the Argentine military overthrew her government in March 1976.

She still faces charges of embezzling government funds, illegally giving a government building to her Peronist Party, and two counts of mishandling the party's charity fund.

OFFICIAL NOTES 'FRATERNAL SPIRIT' OF U.S. MILITARY

PY252045 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1607 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Feb (NA)--Gen Santiago Riveros, Argentine delegate to the Inter-American Defense Commission, today stated that the U.S. Armed Forces "now clearly understand the Argentine situation," and that the U.S. military chiefs see the position assumed in Argentina "in the war against subversion" as "fully justified."

Riveros made this statement upon his arrival at Ezeiza International Airport. He added that "events in Argentina are better understood (in the United States) now that we are telling our side of the story."

Asked about reports that the U.S. military forces are unfavorably disposed toward Argentina, General Riveros said: "I believe that the U.S. Armed Forces have no animosity toward Argentina."

He noted: "I believe that there is a fraternal spirit" between the two forces. He added: "I have had meetings with U.S. military chiefs, and they are perfectly aware of the alternatives and of the position assumed by the Argentine Armed Forces in the war against terrorist subversion." Moreover, "they see Argentina's position as fully justified."

GUEILER DISSATISFIED WITH POLITICAL SITUATION

PY221427 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] The interim constitutional president stated her concern over the political vacuum in the country during a reception for the press in her office yesterday afternoon.

Mrs Gueller asserted that neither the political sectors with large followings nor the smallest parties--nor even the legislative branch--show any concern over the elections, plans of work or the national situation. The president said: It seems that everybody was happy over the call for elections, but then all political activities languished and ended up in the present political vacuum.

She announced that she will call a meeting with the leaders and heads of the political parties next Monday, with press participation, in order to learn what they expect from the democratic process.

The president then accused the legislative branch of showing little spirit of cooperation with the executive branch, of conferring power upon her but then doing nothing more to cooperate in the process. The president said: It seems that the members of the legislative branch are pursuing other interests which are not exactly patriotic because they neither legislate nor help; they only hinder my work with requests for reports, hearings of ministers and other things.

She also warned about the possibility of a coup d'etat within the legislative branch itself, since it insistently asks for the gathering of a constituent assembly. This is the kind of situation that does not occur under a constitutional government because there are other channels and other methods. The president then asserted that a constituent assembly belongs to de facto governments. When mentioning the power system, she denied any possibility of changes by the military and expressed her fears that such a change would probably come from a civilian group, without naming a group.

President Gueller Tejada then said that there was a possibility of a new cabinet crisis in the next few months, specifically referring to the first days of April. In her talk with newsmen at Government Palace, she expressed satisfaction with the appointment of the new ministers in her cabinet, who, she said, were not appointed because of political pressures, but rather because of their professional qualifications.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR HOME OF SANTA CRUZ CIVIC LEADER

PY260116 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] The Radio Panamericana correspondent in Santa Cruz has reported that a dynamite bomb exploded near the home of (Benjamin Zapata), president of the Santa Cruz Development Committee. The bomb caused damage to the home of the Santa Cruz civic committee leader, according to our correspondent's report, which also contains statements by Walter Pereira Anez, prefect of Santa Cruz Department, who reported on the investigations which are being undertaken to find the perpetrator of this terrorist attack.

When the prefect of Santa Cruz Department was asked about the possibility that there is a wave of terrorist attacks spreading from La Paz to other cities of the country, Santa Cruz among others, he said that this is probably so, but that security organizations in all parts of the country will know how to overcome this threat and discover the perpetrators. The Bolivian people demand to know the results of the investigations of the attacks committed in La Paz and other cities, he said.

PRESS NOTES FREQUENT EXECUTIONS OF CRIMINALS, GUERRILLAS

PA242152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2246 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 23 Feb (EFE)--The Mafia's infiltration in politics and the armed forces' implementation of the death penalty were added today to Colombia's convulsed panorama on the eve of midterm elections, observers noted in Bogota.

The press emphasized the fact that the armed forces have established the death penalty in Colombia, after both a military officer and a police official charged that there are "death squadrons" which specialize in executing criminals and guerrillas.

According to the Colombian Council of State, in 1979 37 suits charging the state with responsibility for the violent deaths of persons executed by the police or the army were filed, and over \$2 million was paid for killings attributed primarily to the military authorities.

But what has perhaps created the biggest scandal in the country is the disclosure of deserting military officers that rebels are tortured and killed in military installations in an effort to undermine the guerrilla movements operating in the country.

Although the death penalty does not exist in this country, the armed forces indirectly practice it by eliminating common criminals or guerrillas implicated in the kidnaping and assassination of well-known people, while alleging legitimate self-defense.

Early this year, two journalists of a local evening newspaper had to seek refuge in an embassy in Bogota after reporting the killing of a rancher presumably connected with the guerrillas at a military base near the capital.

The journalists confirmed that the alleged activist had died from the torture inflicted on him by military agents who tried to force him to confess about his participation in the urban guerrilla movements.

In addition to this wave of scandals, a powerful economic group charged today that several Mafia members have infiltrated the political groups and sought posts in the municipal councils and departmental assemblies, for which midterm elections will be held in March.

According to the economic groups, those candidates are financing their political campaigns with "underground money" obtained from drug trafficking, smuggling, the corrupt administration of the state, usury and black market currency.

To this one must add the wave of violent deaths and kidnapings unleashed throughout the country by a "political storm," which has popularized the use of brutal language and direct attacks as a means of winning over followers for the so-called midterm elections.

FOUR-SIDED TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA, USSR, SPAIN DENIED

PA250412 Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Feb (AFP)--A Commerce Secretariat spokesman said here today that Mexico will import 400,000 tons of sugar from Cuba but that this purchase is not conditioned on the sale of Mexican petroleum to the Soviet Union, which would be supplied directly to Cuba.

The spokesman thus denied reports from London indicating that the purchase of Cuban sugar was part of a four-sided agreement among Mexico, Cuba, Spain and the Soviet Union.

A London company had said that in exchange for the purchases of Cuban sugar, Mexico would unload in Cuba the petroleum it sells to the USSR while the Soviet Union would send its tankers to Spain to unload the petroleum which Spain usually imports from Mexico. However, the spokesman of the Commerce Secretariat reiterated that Mexico's petroleum exports are never conditioned on the purchase of another product.

He indicated that Mexico, through the national Union of [word indistinct] Producers, is negotiating the purchase of sugar with the Cuban Government. The sugar will be paid at world market prices at the time the deal is concluded. Of the 400,000 tons to be imported from Cuba, 300,000 will form part of the reserve which is always kept on hand in Mexico and the other 100,000 tons will be sold to the industrialists who produce export products.

OPPOSITION WORRIED ABOUT POSSIBLE MILITARY INTERVENTION

PA222335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0821 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Feb (EFE)--Three Mexican opposition parties yesterday described Defense Under Secretary Gen Hector Portillo Jurado's statement the previous day as "serious and delicate."

On the occasion of "Army Day," the ranking military official commented before President Jose Lopez Portillo that it is becoming "increasingly difficult" to enforce the law and that there is "increasing dissatisfaction among the people."

The rightwing National Action Party (PAN) sees a hidden meaning to General Portillo Jurado's statement: "the possibility of a military regime in Mexico." The official PAN spokesman, Gerardo Medina, noted that the military officer's words are "worrisome," because apparently the situation is "more much delicate than we had thought."

According to Francisco Ortiz Mendoza, a member of the progovernment and leftist Popular Socialist Party [PPS], the defense under secretary's words show the differences that exist among government officials. He added that while several of them brag about the country's well-being and progress, others talk about a "very different and dangerous" reality where the inequality could cause violence to explode.

The leftist Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) has agreed with the PPS in noting that the increasing inequalities detected in the country have placed us at the edge of violence." According to PDM spokesman, Jesus Zamora Flores, only the neutralization of the existing gap "can save us from a confrontation that would be negative, because the United States would take advantage of it to seize the nation's health."

'PROFOUND DISAGREEMENT' WITH HIGH-LEVEL U.S. MISSION

PA251507 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0529 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales--delayed processing]

[Text] Panama City, 24 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A visit to Panama this weekend by a high-level U.S. mission has ended in a "profound disagreement" between the parties and the Panamanian conviction that the United States is promoting a rightist coup in El Salvador.

An authorized official Panamanian source told ACAN-EFE today that Panama has no doubt that the United States is promoting an extreme rightwing coup in El Salvador. The source added: "They believe that the application of the Pinochet-style coup can be extended to all of Latin American territory.

The U.S. high-level mission arrived Saturday in Panama. The mission was made up of William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Latin America, Robert Pastor, secretary of the U.S. National Security Council and adviser on Latin America to Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The talks between the U.S. and Panamanian high-level missions took place at the U.S. Embassy in Panama and ended "abruptly," according to what an official source told ACAN-EFE.

The same source said that neither Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, nor President Aristides Royo were willing to receive the U.S. mission to discuss Central American problems, but that finally, on the insistence of Hamilton Jordan, President Carter's personal adviser, they agreed to the meeting. Hamilton Jordan, who is regarded as a "friend of Panama," also intervened in the preparations for Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's coming to Panama and his subsequent political asylum on the Panamanian island of Contadora.

During today's talks Panama expressed its views and recalled Nicaragua's viewpoint regarding the problems of El Salvador and Grenada, but these views were "quite different" from the U.S. viewpoint, the official source said.

"The United States continues to maintain its practice of assuming different positions on the same problem," the high Panamanian source stated.

Panama voiced its disagreement and protested the promptness with which the Christian Democratic Government of Venezuela and the United States had offered weapons to the Salvadoran Armed Forces, despite the fact that a large majority of their armed forces wants peace and mediation rather than arms, the Panamanian source said moments after the "abrupt" ending of the talks at the U.S. Embassy.

Panama wanted the members of the U.S. mission to avail themselves of the opportunity of the presence of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in Panama to discuss and seek a solution to their deep differences. A message was sent to Bowdler and Pastor on a meeting with the Grenadian leader, the Panamanian source reported.

"That was necessary because the United States has never relinquished the idea of invading Grenada since that country aligned itself with Cuba and took the socialist path," the official source stated. The same source added that "the two U.S. officials declined to engage in talks alleging that they had to make Grenada understand that it would not vote in favor of the Soviet Union in a matter as serious and significant as the invasion of Afghanistan." Grenada was one of the few countries that voted in favor of the USSR at the United Nations the day that most of the General Assembly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghan territory.

The source said that apparently the United States is promoting an extreme rightist alliance among Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador to do away with possible democratic solutions in those countries. "After more than 10 years of indifference toward the problem of Honduras and El Salvador--two countries which have been warring continuously since the 100-hour war in 1969--now, suspiciously enough, they are showing concern in the case," the Panamanian official source remarked. The source added: "But now they have encountered a new problem: our Central American armies are no longer made up of recruits who willfully submit to the orders of the Pentagon. When he was U.S. secretary of state, Kissinger once said the countries of the world should not be too friendly or too unfriendly toward the United States. The U.S. mission that visited Panama today confirmed this belief," the official source said, visibly affected by the turn of events in the talks.

The talks also dealt with the problem of the shah and there were also serious differences on that matter, the source noted. Panama, the Panamanian source said today, has informed the shah that he must not make any hasty decisions and that, on the contrary, he must trust in the honesty and justice of Panamanian courts, but warned him that the Panamanian Government expects that at any moment the United States will recognize its "paternity" regarding the shah. Panama today asked the U.S. high-level mission to go before the shah to confirm that they would not at a given moment deny their paternity, but the mission refused to do so, the high official source stated. "Was it not the United States who created and nourished the shah for decades," the same source remarked. "This attitude," the source continued, "is consistent with the traditional attitude of the United States, that of always coming out in favor of whoever serves best its powerful interests. In this case, the Imam Khomeyni is of more interest to them."

Regarding the Salvadoran problem, the U.S. officials said the Salvadoran rightwing has much more talent than the armed forces, making it understood that to "speak of an untalented militaryman is to be redundant," the official source told ACAN-EFE. The source concluded: "All of this appears to indicate that the Salvadoran left is correct and that the United States wishes to prevent at any cost a dialog between the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the left in search of a democratic solution. They know that these two groups maintain sufficient dignity so as to not bow shamefully in reverence before the Pentagon."

GRENADA'S BISHOP BEGINS VISIT, TALKS

PA251902 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said on his arrival in Panama he was eager to come to our country and see the canal operating. Bishop was welcomed to Tocumen Airport by Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella, Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and Gustavo Gonzalez, planning and economic policy minister. The leader of the small Caribbean nation added that his visit also seeks to tighten the ties of friendship between the two nations and to coordinate some areas of mutual exchange.

Asked why he voted against the UN resolution condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Bishop said: With our vote we reflected our deep feeling that external activities to topple the government were going on there since 1978. We think those attacks were inappropriate. Therefore we think our vote is a sign of support for the Afghan people and the continuation of their process. The Grenadian prime minister who was on his way back from Nicaragua where he attended the commemoration of General Sandino's assassination planned to meet Gen Omar Torrijos, it was reported.

COSTA RICA

PAPER REPORTS SEARCH FOR CUBAN SPY SUSPECTS

PA241700 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1706 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 23 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican National Security Agency (ASN) is reportedly seeking out two presumed Cuban spies who entered the country as refugees from Panama, today's issue of LA NACION reports.

The paper reports that one of the alleged spies was identified as Juan Sanchez Gomez. Because of their actions and actions toward Cuban seamen, they are suspected of being agents of Fidel Castro's government.

LA NACION adds that one being discovered the two Cubans disappeared from the refugee center where they were staying and requested the assistance of the Cuban consulate in San Jose. The newspaper indicates, however, that the Cuban Embassy denied their request. The two alleged spies have disappeared mysteriously and are believed to have left Costa Rica and to be trying to find a way to return to their country.

Evelio Vasquez, Cuban vice consul in the Costa Rican capital, confirmed that the men had visited the consulate. He explained that they had violated Costa Rican immigration laws and advised them to contact local authorities to obtain proper documents. When they did that they were taken again to the refugee center. But on the following day, after spending the night there, they disappeared.

In early February seven Cuban seamen who had deserted their ships in Panamanian ports entered Costa Rica. The two alleged spies entered on 8 February.

There are currently 500 Cuban refugees in Costa Rica who have left the island on flights organized by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations (CINE) and on commercial flights of the Spanish Iberia airlines. All are awaiting visas to travel to the United States, but thus far the U.S. Government has only authorized the entry of some 170.

Security Chief on Cuban Suspects

PA241702 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 23 Feb (AFP)--Costa Rican authorities are investigating the whereabouts of two Cubans suspected of being Castroite spies, according to local press reports.

For his part, Johnny Chaverri, director of the National Security Agency (ASN), confirmed that this organization is searching for two alleged Cuban deserters who entered Costa Rica by crossing the Panamanian border.

The Cubans said they were seamen who had defected, but other refugee seamen who had entered the country a few days before denied it.

Chaverri said he had called the attention of the authorities to these two individuals whose whereabouts are unknown. After they arrived they went to the Cuban consulate and then disappeared. The Cuban refugees in Costa Rica affirmed that the conduct of the two men during their stay with them in La Salle Refugee Center in this capital was contradictory and suspicious, which is why they could not state whether the two Cubans had infiltrated the camp or not.

CARAZO PROMISES HARSH ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS

PA241957 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Feb 80 p 2a PA

[By LA NACION correspondent Alvaro Campos]

[Excerpts] Guapiles--In two speeches given yesterday in Guacimo, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio promised to use a "hard hand" against the communists who hinder the country's production.

On the first day of a tour of the Atlantic region, the president delivered 370 land titles and 396 land awards in Cariari de Pococi. He told the peasants that "they do not have to pay for protection anymore."

In a direct reference to communist leaders, he said that "for many years, people who claimed to be protecting peasants have been charging them weekly fees. That has ended, because here are land titles and awards with the economic backing of 197 million colones for agrarian credits," he said.

Later on, the president's retinue participated in the inauguration of the Cariari agricultural company banana processing plant, owned by Moises Soto. The first banana box that will be exported by this enterprise was presented. It was there that Carazo launched a harsh attack against the communists in the presence of a large group of workers. He said that during the latest banana strike the workers had lost millions of colones in salary and the state had lost millions of dollars because exports stopped.

"Our hand will not shake when we act against those who attack our national economy," he told businessmen and workers.

EL SALVADOR

LP-28 GROUP TAKES OVER MARKET ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

PA252308 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] A few minutes ago 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] operatives took over the Central Market Administrative Office in this capital. Our sources reported the occupiers entered the office with bags containing some unspecified objects. The sources added that the administrative office was taken over while administrator Oscar Bonilla, three secretaries and administrators of the capital city's municipal markets network, who had just begun a meeting, were inside. The operatives of the LP-28 and Association of Stall Holders and Workers of San Salvador Markets [Asociacion de Usuarios y Trabajadores de los Mercados de San Salvador--ASUTRAMES], a branch of the LP-28, barged into the middle of the meeting. They are holding several hostages. So far it has been impossible to determine the number of hostages.

20 Hostages Held

PA252311 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Twenty people are being held hostage at the San Salvador Central Market Administration Office which was occupied a few minutes ago by members of the Association of Stall Holders and Workers of San Salvador Markets [ASUTRAMES]. The association members said they took it over to demand that the list of claims presented by the female market vendors be met as Mayor Adolfo Rey Prendes promised to do 2 months ago. They said the occupation will continue sine die.

MEXICAN NEWSMAN KIDNAPED, FORCED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA250217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Feb (AFP)--Jose Trinidad Hernandez, newsman of the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, was kidnaped and forced to leave the country Saturday by a group of unidentified persons, press sources reported here today.

According to the reports, Hernandez was captured between 1500 and 1600 near the hotel where he was staying by a group whose political affiliation is unknown. He was blindfolded and put into a vehicle.

For 2 hours, during which he was transferred to other cars twice, the newsman was taken to various points in the city. At the same time, some of his kidnapers threatened to kill him, telling him that he should be killed so that the rest [presumably newsmen] will leave once and for all. He was finally taken to the airport, where his kidnapers had a ticket ready for a Taca flight to Guatemala.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY PREVENTS LOCKOUT ATTEMPT

PA252144 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, (ACAN-EFE)--So far there has been no official reaction to the revelation made by a ranking Panamanian source that the United States is promoting a rightwing coup in El Salvador. Official sources told ACAN-EFE they found out details of this news which would compromise the United States but that they did not make any comment. It had been rumored here that an overall lockout by the major capitalists would begin today to destabilize and topple the junta. It is presumed that special action taken by the ruling group has made the lockout organizers stop this action. According to Salvadoran political observers, that lockout would have led to a civil war of tragic consequences for the 5.5 million Salvadorans.

JUNTA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE IN FACE OF COUP RUMORS

PA252130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2037 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta stated today that it remains vigilant in the face of rumors of a coup "in which the intransigent sectors opposed to changes and democracy would participate."

Among those sectors it includes "those elements removed from power in October 1979, which want to recover it in order to return to their lost positions."

The junta stresses that in view of these efforts it renews its decision to continue promoting the process it has begun. The junta emphasizes it will continue working on behalf of the less fortunate sectors, "under the conviction that only social justice will make it possible to restore peace and make democracy possible in our country by creating conditions of equality and greater welfare for all Salvadorans."

An official communique issued today adds, without detracting from the above statement, "that in view of the extremist forces' unequivocal attempts to create confusion and anarchy in order to prevent the peaceful implementation of changes and the reestablishment of public order, the junta announces its decision to adopt measures authorized by the existing constitutional order to confront the prevailing unusual conditions and issues a clear warning that those who expect to make political gains from the disruption of the government will not achieve their objectives."

In the communique the revolutionary junta also condemns what it terms the "vile assassination of Attorney General Mario Zamora Rivas, to whom it pays a posthumous tribute for the valuable work he carried out on behalf of the most humble sectors during his brief period in office."

The communique says that in this hour of mourning of the fatherland, it hopes that the death of Zamora Rivas, an important member of the Christian Democratic Party (party cooperating with the present regime) "becomes a strong call for meditation, especially for those groups which by pursuing selfish interests are promoting a climate of violence of such proportions that they are threatening every effort for peace and social harmony based on the full exercise of freedoms characteristic of a democratic regime."

Zamora Rivas was assassinated last weekend at his home located in a southeast district of San Salvador, by several men wearing masks. The men forced their way into the house where he was meeting with some Christian Democratic colleagues. This crime has touched all social sectors in El Salvador because the victim had been making every effort toward peace in this convulsed country in which the extreme right and left are trying to destabilize the government which has been in power since the 15 October 1979 coup d'etat.

RIGHTWING REPORTEDLY PLANS TO ATTACK UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

PA252241 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1415 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Extreme rightwing groups plan to attack the National University campus this week, a reliable source told this station. The source added that the attack was probably planned last Wednesday by several officers of the defunct Nationalist Democratic Organization which included a teacher who leads the National Conciliation Party and was secretary general under General Romero's administration and a college graduate who has held several public offices. The source promised to provide details on the possible attacks that the extreme rightwing has planned to stage this week.

JUNTA TO RESPOND TO POSSIBLE U.S. AID SUSPENSION

PA260409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0341 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 25 Feb (AFP)--The Presidential House will issue a document defining the position of the Salvadoran Government junta in view of the threat of a suspension of U.S. economic aid in case of a coup d'etat by the right, it was announced today here by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez.

Chavez told newsmen that the position of his ministry regarding the situation created by the United States will be established in a document which is being drafted.

When a U.S. newsman asked him about a coup d'etat by the right and not the left, Foreign Minister Chavez smiled and said that that question should have been asked to the U.S. State Department.

COMMENTARY HITS U.S. ECONOMIC THREATS

PA252155 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association editorial: "Washington Warning to the Salvadoran Military"]

[Text] An AP dispatch says that the State Department has warned the Salvadoran military that if they do not let the government junta work it will stop giving economic aid. What a shame! A country considered to be powerful gives a weaker country instructions on its way of life.

We admire the American people. We know it is a great country through its hard work, mutual respect and broad democratization. But the last few governments of that great nation are meddling in the lives of the underdeveloped countries with a paternalistic attitude. We want to be honest. We do not care about what the State Department wants or about supporting the left in Central America. What we do repudiate is being told exactly what to do because of our weak economic status.

This is disrespectful of the dignity of the nation. We would like to know what the Salvadoran military feels in the face of this order or warning from Washington. Will they turn submissive leaving our country not only underdeveloped but subservient to the powerful or will they retain the dignity of a sovereign nation?

We know economic threats are terrible but it is better to die standing up than kneeling down. Therefore we presume our armed forces know what they are doing. We hope our armed forces will maintain a democratic position as set forth in our Constitution. Let them define themselves as they wish but never through orders or warnings from a country considered powerful. If not heeding those warnings or orders will bring trouble, it does not matter. We are hardworking and that is enough to be able to defend ourselves or at least lead worthy lives, not as slaves who are obedient to a big economic power. Excuse us for saying this but as someone stated: Let us not bend over too much because we are going to end up showing what we should not.

GOVERNMENT SECTORS REJECT BANK NATIONALIZATION BILL

PA222225 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Excerpt] Government sectors have rejected the bill on the nationalization of the financial system after it has been unexpectedly presented. Duly informed banking sources have said approval of this bill would mean the country's economic collapse. According to the same sources, more than 1.3 million depositors who have checking and savings accounts and time deposits would be adversely affected by this bill. They added that the government has hastily made an attempt to have this bill approved, ignoring future consequences.

NICARAGUA

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER BISHOP ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA231511 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] On his arrival in Nicaragua, Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said Grenada is a permanent, reliable and loyal ally of Nicaragua. Being here reminds me of the great sacrifices made by all the Nicaraguan people who love freedom.

I am sure the Grenada people and government are permanent, reliable and loyal allies of Nicaragua, Prime Minister Bishop said on his arrival in free Nicaragua.

The prime minister arrived in his [words indistinct] private plane around 1540 today. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister [as heard] George Louison, Ambassador to the OAS Dessima Williams, ambassador to the Caribbean countries (Pat Emanuel), a press and protocol official and two personal aides. The 28-year-old prime minister, who is over 6 feet tall, was wearing a brown suit.

He was visibly moved by the welcoming speech by Companero Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta. Commander Ortega recalled that he met Companero Bishop during the nonaligned summit in Havana when the two countries joined the nonaligned movement.

Ortega said Grenada and Nicaragua are identified by their nationalist and national liberation spirit and their decision to die on their feet rather than to live on their knees, as General Sandino proved.

The prime minister will be in Nicaragua until 24 February. He will participate in a mass rally on 23 February in the plaza of the revolution to mark the 46th anniversary of the assassination of Sandino who, as Companero Bishop said, was a great revolutionary, patriot, fighter and martyr.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

PA231404 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Nicaragua and Cuba have signed a basic economic and technical-scientific cooperation agreement that establishes a mixed intergovernmental commission to regulate the two countries' relations in that area.

The simple ceremony had special relevance because the documents were signed at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Museum in Niquinohomo, Masaya Department, as a tribute to Sandino on the 46th anniversary of his assassination.

Hector Rodriguez Llopart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate as well as planning minister, signed the agreement.

Subcommittees, led by the two countries' ministers, will begin their talks here today to reach an agreement on future work guidelines in the various economic, technical and social areas.

In their short speeches, both Commander Ruiz and Minister Rodriguez stressed the friendship between the two Latin American governments and peoples and their satisfaction at the signing of this agreement, which reflects the cooperation that is being developed between the two countries following the Sandinist victory.

The Cuban delegation, accompanied by Minister Ruiz, later visited the citing of Masaya and Monimbo, major sites of the liberation war against the Somoza tyranny. They also visited Sandino's childhood home and the Sandino museum in Niquinohomo.

Cuban doctors working at the Masaya Hospital explained to the two ministers their work in the area, which has permitted them to treat over 55,000 patients in only 6 months and to begin a fruitful educational program to help train Nicaraguan medical and paramedical personnel.

Ruiz and Rodriguez Llompart congratulated the doctors on their work and told them about its importance for the Nicaraguan Government junta's public health plans.

The delegation led by Rodriguez Llompart also participated in the ceremony held to commemorate the anniversary of Sandino's death.

Joint Commission Holds Session

FL231346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban-Nicaragua Joint Intergovernmental Commission yesterday began its first work session in Managua only 24 hours after the commission was established at the Augusto Cesar Sandino House-Museum. The commission began its sessions with the objective of approving the general guidelines and scope of collaboration between the two countries for 1980-1981, according to the official announcement.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, planning minister in the Nicaraguan Government of Reconstruction, are heading the respective delegations to the talks.

During the opening session, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz highlighted how Cuba and Nicaragua were always brother countries and how, even before the commission was set up, they were already cooperating in mutual benefit. On his part, Minister Rodriguez Llompart said that the reason for the working sessions was to lay the foundation for and determine the range of bilateral cooperation as well as to establish specific objectives for the coming year. He then said he was certain that the Cubans who will work in Nicaragua in line with the agreements to be signed will, with their daily attitude and their love for the Sandinist revolution, achieve the ends sought by the cooperation agreements. Rodriguez Llompart said it was a high honor to head the Cuban delegation to these talks and emphasized the deep political meaning the holding of the talks had in the light of the celebrations of the 46th anniversary of the assassination of Augusto Cesar Sandino. We Cubans feel a great admiration for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, the Cuban leader said, because Nicaragua is a nation which won its sovereignty after more than 60 years of struggle.

NEW TROTSKIYITE PAPER BEGINS PUBLISHING

PA222136 San Jose Relej in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua--A new newspaper owned by the Trotskyite Marxist Revolutionary League has appeared here criticizing the Sandinist revolution. The first issue of the new paper, EL PROLETARIO, yesterday protested the arrest, mock trial and sentencing of Workers Front members, calling for their immediate release and the reopening of the newspaper EL PUEBLO.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT SANDINO ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES

Grenada's Bishop Speech

PA242212 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2256 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Speech in English by Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, on occasion of Sandino anniversary ceremony on 23 February in Managua; live]

[Excerpts] Honorable members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, distinguished ministers, distinguished guests, revolutionary people of Nicaragua, comrades all.

At this moment, words cannot adequately express our profound appreciation for the great honor you have accorded us by your invitation to visit your country and to address this gathering. Words cannot convey the happiness that we feel in actually being here and being able to embrace you and salute you on the magnificent success of your revolutionary struggle against dictatorship and fascism.

Our comradeship is real and deep for several reasons. In 1979 the people's revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada were the outstanding events of this hemisphere. Indeed, 1979 was the year of the fall of the dictators in Iran, in Uganda, in Kampuchea and in Equatorial Guinea; and here in the Caribbean and Central American region, the people of our two countries after having endured several decades of the most brutal and corrupt dictatorship--the dictatorships of Somoza and Oairy--our people rose up to strike heavy blows for freedom against fascism, which was run by imperialism. Today 46 years of the towering revolutionary image of Sandino guides liberated Nicaragua. For you, the patriots of the land of Sandino, the bloodshed in 1934 has been the fertilizer to realize the flowering of Sandino's great revolutionary deeds.

[Bishop's voice fades at this point with the remainder of speech continued from Spanish translation.] The triumph of our revolution cannot be an isolated event. The nature of imperialism in the world justifies the need for revolutionary solidarity among the oppressed people of the world.

Hence, one of our first important acts of international policy was to join the non-aligned countries movement. This outstanding organization, which started out as a bulwark in the struggle against colonialism, today maintains the highest principles of our international policy: absolute opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and complete rejection of racism and Zionism; rejection of all imperialist military blocs; full support to the peaceful coexistence of states; and the adoption of the principles and objectives of detente, most particularly of world disarmament and, therefore, Salt II.

We condemn colonialism and racism wherever an attempt is made to (perpetuate it), hence our unlimited support for our sister peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The peace-loving people of Zimbabwe particularly need the support and solidarity of this historical gathering in Managua today. The people of Zimbabwe are a few days away from attaining their inalienable right to self-determination, their right to be free and not subjected to colonialism and racism in their own land.

However, the days can easily become months and years if the racists, colonialists and imperialists accomplish their ends. We must stop their sinister plan to turn back Zimbabwe's liberation through intimidation, the assassination of the freedom fighters, the shameless utilization of racist South African troops and their attempts on the life of Compañero Mugabe and other Patriotic Front leaders.

Only international solidarity and our efforts can now stop the fascists from reinstalling Ian Smith and Muzorewa, the puppet, to power. Let our voices at this gathering be directed at the racists and imperialists today. Hands off Zimbabwe. Let the people demand that the majority government, freedom and independence prevail. Long live the freedom-loving people of Zimbabwe.

We fully back the people's right to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty. Hence our recognition of the POLISARIO Front as the legitimate and representative government of the Western Saharan people. We resolutely support the Palestinian people in their just struggles against Zionism, imperialism and Egypt's current capitulation. Our firm resolve to confront imperialism wherever it shows its ugly head was recently demonstrated in the case of the Afghan people's struggle, in view of the imperialist machinations to reverse the Afghan people's revolution. The friendship and cooperation treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union provides all possible justification for the supply of assistance to safeguard Afghanistan against imperialist plots.

[Words indistinct] We were one of the two countries on this hemisphere which voted against the recent Western-inspired resolution at the United Nations.

The occupation of Arab territories must end. The sellout of the Camp David Treaty must be abrogated and all imperialist maneuvers must be completely suspended for the age-old exploitation of the people of the Arab world to end. Our international principles are of special significance in our relations with our neighbors in the American Caribbean region.

We, the people of the new world, are among the first [word indistinct] creations of imperialism and colonialism and its instrument of physical, psychological and racist emasculation. Imperialism not only exploited us, it divided us into various languages and cultures in an attempt to reproduce the European chauvinism and [word indistinct] in this hemisphere. For centuries, our people were imbued with the propaganda that we were French, Spanish, British or Dutch and, more recently, U.S. citizens; that our destinies [words indistinct] to our respective European and, lately, U.S. colonial masters.

Therefore, the people of the Caribbean and Latin America are now more united than ever, despite the language differences, in a common, irreversible, anticolonialist and anti-imperialist front. We will overcome and progress together, and imperialism will cease dividing and ruling us. This common struggle must free our region from colonialism.

We support the people of Puerto Rico and the rest of the Caribbean in their struggle to attain self-determination and true independence. There is no better opportunity than this gathering to reiterate our firm and permanent solidarity with the Puerto Rican patriots in their struggle to rescue their country from the imperialist claws. Reduced to being second-class citizens, the people of Puerto Rico are not free to move about in their own country. They can still see big signs saying off limits in Vieques and other parts of their beloved fatherland. They can still see their people jailed for trying to preserve peace and for rejecting the growing and illegal military power in their own fatherland, as well as for trying to (liquidate the powerful) [words indistinct].

However, the release of the four heroic Puerto Ricans has given a new significance to their struggle. Today the people of Puerto Rico are more united than ever and closer to independence. Our common efforts must eradicate from the region every foreign attempt (to seize) the territories of other peoples. For example, in Central America the brutal dictatorship in Guatemala is trying to deprive the Belizean people of their own national territory, thus delaying their just right to independence and full sovereign control over their national territory.

We endorse the decision you adopted in the wake of the revolution to join us and other sister nations in the Caribbean and a large majority of countries and peoples of the world in condemning Guatemala's demands and in giving full support to the people of Belize. At the same time, we also recognize Bolivia's just demand to have an outlet to the sea.

To some extent, our revolution is special [words indistinct]. Our economic transformation demands a growing cooperation between our governments and peoples in many areas of technical and economic cooperation (and) in the adoption of tangible cooperation measures in these fields in order to be able to consolidate our revolutions and democracies, strengthen our friendship, check the imperialist forces and produce real benefits to our people.

However, it will only be possible to reap these benefits if we peacefully permit the formation of these processes in our own way and without any foreign pressure or meddling. Therefore, at this historical moment Grenada would like to reiterate its position in regard to certain fundamental points which affect the (?position) of foreign powers in their relations with our region. We believe it is essential for the peaceful and progressive development of our peoples and regions that at least the following principles be firmly upheld, promoted and respected.

That the recent resolution approved by the OAS General Assembly in La Paz, Bolivia, in October 1979 which provides that the Latin American and Caribbean area must be recognized as a peace zone must be respected in practice; that military and air and maritime patrol forces must be banned in the area; that all military bases and installations be eliminated from Latin American territories which repudiate them; that the peoples of the region be free from any military harassment or aggression from any military power; that an end must be brought to the Monroe Doctrine and any other doctrines aimed at perpetuating hegemonism, intervention and meddling in the area; that all attempts at using the alleged OAS peacekeeping resolution to intervene militarily in the region check the progressive movements must end.

All genuine (?regional) attempts to solve problems and conflicts must be accepted, respected, encouraged and supported. [applause]

Our revolution is for peace, justice and social progress. It is in favor of housing, nutrition, clothing, medical attention, and cultural and recreational facilities for our peoples. We base our struggle on the international brotherhood among all anti-imperialist peoples. You occupy a place of honor there. Therefore, we await the month of March when distinguished members of this government will come to our country to share with us in the celebration of the first anniversary of our revolution.

All the people of Grenada will be waiting for the visit of our dear Nicaraguan compañeros because all the patriotic people of Grenada want to be Sandinist. All the people of Grenada also wait for the day--which we hope will not be far away--when other members of the junta can pay an official state visit to Grenada.

We have come to this country filled with expectation. We have seen evidence of the devastation, the bombs, the brutality and destruction of the infamous Somocist tyranny. Now we have a better understanding of the enormous responsibility you have in the national reconstruction work. At the same time, we have also felt the human warmth, the vigor, hope and confidence of the Nicaraguan people. We have been able to see the vitality, beauty and courage of your youth, particularly your women, who proudly carry the weapons with which they will defend their country from all forms of foreign and internal aggression by the counterrevolution.

We are now aware that your revolution is secure, strong, [word indistinct] and that it is going forward. We are deeply proud of the extraordinary advances and achievements of your revolution in only 7 months. We are also fully aware of the fact that international counterrevolutionaries supported, financed, encouraged and inspired by foreign forces will do everything possible to destabilize your government and to turn back your revolutionary process. However, we are confident that the Nicaraguan people will be able to defeat them with your revolutionary spirit. You can be sure that in our people and our revolution you will always find a sure and sincere friend, and ally which will make all sacrifices necessary to make certain that your revolution will continue forward and not be defeated.

Junta Member Ramirez' Speech

PA240412 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2349 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at ceremony marking the 46th anniversary of the death of Augusto Cesar Sandino from Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza de la Revolucion--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the National Directorate of our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and brothers of the government junta. Finally, compañeros present, I will close this ceremony.

A few months ago when we were living in trying moments and we spoke of the international cooperation which our country needed, the government junta received a letter with a check signed by Compañero Maurice Bishop. The check was a \$3,000 donation which the Grenadian Government was making to the reconstruction of Nicaragua. [applause]

We then thought about Grenada, that small Caribbean island in revolution and accosted by the same enemies of the Sandinist revolution. We thought of the revolutionary generosity of that poor but dignified people who were extending their hand to us with what they had on hand. Then we thought that if those countries, much more powerful, who offered to loan us--not give us--\$75 million could place themselves at the level of Grenada and make at least an imaginary effort to place themselves at the level of Grenada's generosity, at the level of that dignified, fraternal and unconditional \$5,000 of Grenada--the toil and sweat of the people of Grenada--then that \$75 million would have to be \$7.5 billion--many more millions, and without conditions. [applause]

Now, before our Sandinist people this afternoon, we tell our brother Grenadian prime minister that Grenada is not alone, that their people are not alone because they have alongside them the free, Sandinist Nicaragua with all the moral strength of its revolution, with all the dignity and sovereignty conquered by its armed people. [applause]

We tell him that any loan, any donation received by Nicaragua, regardless of the amount, will not be received if it is covered with indignity. That donation from Grenada has the same Sandinist dignity for which our peoples have been struggling since 1856, since 1912, since 1927 with arms in their hands. That inflexible, intransigent dignity does not permit pressures or conditions. That dignity makes us proud to be free, to be sovereign, to be sons of Sandino, to tell the world holding our head up high: We accept help, we accept cooperation from any country, but we will never accept on any pretext the debate abroad of loans or assistance to Nicaragua which impose conditions on our revolution, which seek to pressure this revolution to divert its course or to favor certain groups here to the detriment of the strength of the revolution.

[Applause] Because that strength of the revolution is the strength of this sovereign people gathered here and who agree to only one condition, that there be no conditions of any kind. [applause]

We face difficulties and limitations which do not depend on the PSIN or on the Government of National Reconstruction, such as increases in the price of oil which producing countries are imposing and which increases the price of fuel. The government is making efforts to distribute the burden of this problem, making it weigh less on those who have less. We have increased the price of high octane gas more and have only slightly increased the price of diesel which is used for transportation and for agriculture. Furthermore we have decided to subsidize transportation, and to subsidize bus fares so that they will not increase. The working people, all the people can rest assured that the cost of bus fares will not increase one cent. [applause]

We will learn how to overcome difficulties with the wisdom of an organized people. Those who augured bad moments had predicted that we would not be able to reap our coffee harvest. After we nationalized exports, they said that we would not be able to export even 800,000 quintals of coffee, that all our coffee would fall from the trees because we would not be able to collect it and it would rot on the plantations. We have collected 1.3 million quintals of coffee and will export more than 1 million quintals of coffee. [applause]

We can say proudly that the people have triumphed with the coffee harvest. That is why we must make the same effort, with devotion and organization to carry out our economic reactivation plan, which is a veritable Sandinist commitment, a commitment of the mass organizations, of the government, of the workers and of the patriotic private enterprise sectors.

This same Sandinist people, determined and ready to fulfill the revolutionary goals, the economic reactivation goals, will also carry out its national literacy crusade. [applause] The will of the Young Literacy Crusade volunteers, the literacy brigades, will enable us to win this new war, in spite of those who because of their [word indistinct], misinformation, or simply prejudices and selfishness, want to deprive their children of this opportunity to become men and women, alongside our people, together with our people. This would be tantamount to denying them participation in the future, because the future will never be what it was in the past. [applause]

Brothers, we salute the presence of our Grenadian compañeros accompanying Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. [applause] We salute Moncada Garrison and Sierra Maestra heroine, Compañera Haydee Santamaria. [applause] We salute Compañero Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation and Cuban poet Roberto Fernando Retamar, who won our international Ruben Dario poetry contest. [applause] We salute the delegation of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico led by lawyer De la Puente Rodriguez and dear friend Mexican internationalist Horacio de Labastida. [applause]

We salute Compañero Rogelio Sinan, president of the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua and all the Panamanian compañero members of that committee present with us. [applause] We salute the compañeros of the Dominican Republic-Nicaraguan Friendship Association led by President Abraham Batista Gumucio. [applause]

We salute the internationalist combatants who fought with the Sandinist army in the anti-imperialist trenches--Gustavo Machado of Venezuela, Andres Garcia Salgado of Mexico. [applause] We salute Compañera Sara Pascual of Cuba who in those days defended the Sandinist cause in her country. [applause] We salute the Sandinist combatants of the 1927-33 war against U.S. intervention who are present with us and who have come here from the mountains where they live. [prolonged applause]

Finally, we salute the delegations of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], the PLI [Independent Liberal Party], the PCN [Nicaraguan Conservative Party], the Popular Social Christian Party and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party here with us, representatives of political forces who together with our sole vanguard--the FSLN--have formed the patriotic alliance which confirms the plurality of our Sandinist revolution.

Long live the FSLN. [crowd shouts "viva"] Long live the friendship between Grenada and Nicaragua. [crowd responds "viva"] Long live the friendship between Cuba and Nicaragua. [crowd replies "viva"] Long live the general of free men--Augusto Cesar Sandino. [crowd responds "viva"] Long live the Peoples Literacy Army. [shouts of "viva"] Free fatherland [crowd replies "or death"]

Borge Addresses 21 February Meeting

PA221947 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2345 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at Maria Theater in Managua on 20 February--recorded]

[Excerpts] Companeros, brothers: I do not recall exactly the topic that was assigned to me, although I recall that I was supposed to give an academic speech on that subject. We decided to get more benefits out of this meeting by speaking about more concrete matters regarding the development of our revolutionary organization.

Undoubtedly, of all the organizations that have existed during Nicaragua's political history, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is the only one that has truly expressed the vital interests of our people. It has been the only one able to lead our people to victory--a victory in war--and it will undoubtedly be the only organization able to lead our people to new stages in this difficult period of national reconstruction. The FSLN's main goal in this new stage is to do away with the last remnants of exploitation, to create a new society. There are mass organizations, unions, committees for the defense of Sandinism, the women's group, the Sandinist Youth--even our children are organized. However, we must pay special interest to the main organization, the only one able to take the revolution to its last stages. It is the only organization able to lead the mass groups and our people to their total liberation. That is the importance of the existence of a revolutionary party which is and will always be the FSLN. [applause]

It is a new type of revolutionary party. It does not resemble the old rotten parties. It is a party that has no fear, opportunism or sectarianism, and it is not governed by anyone's personal ambition. It is a party that will have a flexible policy and at the same time will be inflexible against injustice, exploitation, opportunism, and other errors in which some revolutionary organizations might fall.

Now as always there will be a single will in the FSLN. This will is able to unite the different wills of individuals and groups. It must know how to combine discipline with organizational and party democracy. This means that people in our organization should be able to express different opinions. However, once the organization adopts a decision, based on the opinion of the majority, we are all obliged to obey that decision. It must therefore be based on a single decision, a decision of the majority of the members of our organization.

When we speak of democracy we mean that everyone has the right to discuss and to express his opinion. However, one must also obey decisions which have been adopted and translate them into actions, because discussion is not enough if it is not followed by daily energy and practice.

Our own experience and experience by others has shown that we must consolidate the presence of our leaders and their stability within our organization. We do not mean leaders who place themselves above our organization. In other words, the leaders of a revolutionary organization like ours must be on display, as on the stage of a theater such as this one, where everyone can see us. They must be visible to everyone, closely linked to the people and their problems.

At the same time, the leaders of each sector must show their ability to work and their ability to admit their mistakes and to overcome them. We are referring to these topics because we have seen certain things within our organization in the Interior Ministry. I repeat: there must be freedom of speech, There must be criticism and self-criticism, not destructive criticism, as we have often said before, but constructive criticism. Self-criticism is as necessary as the soap we use every day to bathe and to cleanse our bodies. This is self-criticism from the political standpoint.

Criticism and self-criticism are like a doctor who cures the sick. We must practice them every day and at all times, but of course without involving ourselves in a negative and [word indistinct] criticism as frequently occurs when criticism is aimed at destroying companeros or making personal attacks. This makes the lives of our companeros impossible. It is criticism aimed at highlighting the most minute defects of our companeros. It stresses past errors instead of realizing that the revolution gives everyone the opportunity to improve and to show in practice that we are doing so.

Unity of action does not mean uniformity of ideas. There can be disagreements in the daily tasks [words indistinct] antagonistic contradictions within a framework of Sandinist fraternity. Therefore, our organization must offer this within a framework of democracy and discipline so that we will not be guilty of the most terrible defects of a revolution; bureaucratism and charlatanny [charlataneria]. Our organization leads the masses. It is obliged to lead the masses. But the masses must be convinced that we are their defenders. One must not use the method of just ordering the masses, people and [words indistinct]. We must also understand that we cannot get angry over the political backwardness in our country. Sometimes we get angry with the masses when we see their underdevelopment and their lack of understanding of some problems.

On the contrary, we must find a way to reach the heart and conscience of the masses. We cannot rely only on the prestige we won in the war and believe that this is enough. We must win the support and respect of the masses everyday by knowing how to interpret the interests of the working people. That is to say, to be a true Sandinist we must have certain qualities. We must cultivate them daily. We must water them daily. We must be studious, [word indistinct], honest, simple, humble, and at the same time dignified. [Words indistinct], and be willing to make sacrifices. A Sandinist is someone who is concerned more about the people than himself at home and at work. Superiority [words indistinct] not only at the level of militants but also at the level of members of the armed forces. The fact that you have a Sandinist identification card or a Sandinist uniform does not give you any privilege. On the contrary, we are servants and not master. The Sandinist militant, the armed forces member, the policeman and the member of state security should be an example in everything.

Some people believe that they should only be examples at the partisan meeting, at the garrisons or at the offices. They should be examples 24 hours a day so that they can be worthy of the Sandinist identification card or uniform. They should have higher morals so that he can be a son of Sandino. We must have higher morals 24 hours a day so that Sandino can truly live. Revolutionary militancy is not compatible with a dishonorable conduct which is sometimes seen in nights of partying and irresponsibility.

We are not ones to hide our weaknesses, because the duty of Sandinists is to [words indistinct] the masses. We have seen irresponsible companeros who abuse the duty they have been given. We must patiently overcome these weaknesses which are not characteristic of a revolutionary. We have found companeros driving in a drunken condition, to cite just one example. We have learned of irregularities which occur in the police stations which should not be occurring several months after the victory of the revolution. When we speak of militants we must also speak about those in uniform, because in one way or another they are linked with the organization. They are considered by our directorate as [words indistinct]. Therefore, we Sandinist militants and the combatants of our armed forces are friends and not masters of the people. We are by nature enemies of any signs of tyranny. We must be willing to respectfully hear the opinions of others. We must not feel we are superior and that we have to teach those who are backward. Those who have educational tasks in our organization should go with more than a book to the places where they will participate in organizational work. They should teach by their example. We must discard all expressions of paternalism and elitism. We must understand that the masses must be led but we must also understand that we must learn from the masses. We must have sufficient humility to understand that the people are filled with wisdom and can teach us something. Of course, this does not mean we have to be at the level of underdevelopment of the most backward and primitive sectors of our population. We must learn from the masses to educate the masses. That should be the guide of our organization and our combatants.

It is hard to always speak the truth and to not hide our weaknesses and limitations. We must help the new cadres of the organization with great enthusiasm because sometimes we old cadres feel we are great teachers. We must bear in mind that the new members can also teach us. We must also understand that there are competent and honest people outside the organization. They must be attracted, led and [word indistinct].

We must teach our organization and our combatants about international solidarity because we would be selfish if we only thought about our own land and were not aware of the exploitation, misery and hunger of other Latin American people. [applause] [words indistinct] and not be deceived by the idiotic (?dogmatists). They do not have any understanding of reality. At the same time, we must also be courageous and bold in the face of our enemies. We must not be **accommodating toward any enemy**, no matter how powerful he is and regardless of whether he is inside or outside the country. [applause]

Sandino died for this and Sandino has been revived because of this. The phrase "Sandino lives" should become a phrase which embodies our people's aspirations and the Latin American people's desires for liberation. It will not be an empty phrase that tells us nothing. We must live our revolution 24 hours a day so that Sandino will live. [applause] So that Sandino's thought will live and so that Carlos Fonseca's thought will live, we must discard all the [word indistinct] we inherited from the past and become really new men. By this I mean new men and women who are unselfish and filled with generosity, courage and the valor to carry out our revolution. [applause]

We tell all our [words indistinct] and all our internationalist friends that this revolution was made to give a reply to the problems of our country but this revolution was also made to take a step forward in the liberation of Latin America. [applause] Each of the things we carry out will be in the hope that we will consolidate our revolution and contribute our grain of sand in the revolutionary struggle of the exploited peoples of this continent. When we were waging the war and our directorate made decisions, it was not only thinking of our victory but also of our example.

When the United States was pressuring us to expand our government junta, our national directorate refused to do this, not because this would have changed the rules of the game in our country, but because we were aware that we did not want to set a precedent in the face of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism and the people of Latin America had to be shown that a people who had risen up [words indistinct]. [applause] And when we were told that we had to express our opinion regarding some international conflict and that if we did not express a certain opinion the \$75 million [U.S.] loan would be in danger, we replied that the Sandinists do not sell out for a few dollars more. [applause]

I think the best homage we can pay Sandino is to consolidate our revolution, to continue forward [words indistinct], to integrate our organization, as a vanguard organization, into the work of the organized masses, to interpret the feelings of our people and lead them, and to become real sons of Sandino. These homages would be useless and they would just be empty words [words indistinct]. The best homage on the 46th anniversary of the death of our hero is not even to recover his body or ashes but to recover his thought and the thoughts of his disciples such as Carlos Fonseca and to implement them and to take them to the hearts and conscience of the masses. That is the best homage we can pay to the memory of that great anti-imperialist fighter named Augusto Cesar Sandino, who once said in a battlecry which is heard in the most remote corners of America and which will be heard on the last day of history: free fatherland or death!

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE TO BEGIN 28 FEBRUARY

PA250352 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Feb 80 pp11, 14 PA

[Text] An international conference of solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution will be held in Managua from 28 February to 2 March, BARRICADA was told today.

The conference is sponsored by our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. These groups are aware of the importance of the Sandinist people's revolution, particularly for the Central American countries.

The central theme of the conference will be 'international solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution and the outlook for Central America after its triumph.' Representatives of democratic institutions and organizations and people committed to the people's liberation processes have been invited to the event.

The conference seeks to show the possibilities of gathering together the representatives of different political and social movements with the same objective: the liberation of people within the framework of democracy and social justice.

The guests include Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada and president of the New Jewel Movement, and Michael Manley, Jamaican prime minister and president of the People's National Party.

Other figures who will attend the conference include Sergio Mendez Arceo, archbishop of Cuernavaca, Mexico; Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King; and university rectors, senators and politicians of various countries. The meeting is expected to be very important not only for Nicaragua but for all countries which seek their liberation within a framework of social justice.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER VIEWS NATIONAL SITUATION

PA201335 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Rogelio Gonzalez, representative in Cuba of the Paraguayan Communist Party, conducted by unidentified questioner--recorded; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] What role did the Paraguayan Communist Party play in the development of the struggles of the Paraguayan people during the past 5 decades?

[Answer] The long struggle of the Paraguayan people for freedom and democracy has had the important participation of the Communist Party, which from its creation has occupied, together with the working classes, the vanguard of the democratic, agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution. The Paraguayan Communist Party has completed 52 years of fruitful life in the political education of the people with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the patriotic and internationalist struggle where many of its members and leaders gave their lives for the cause of the people of Paraguay and of other brother countries.

It would be good to note that today the Paraguayan Communist Party is not running around in circles. It has made meaningful advances in its organic consolidation and application of its political line among the masses in order to meaningfully contribute to the struggle of the workers, peasants, students and intellectuals in the creation of the national antidictatorial front.

[Question] Could you tell us about recent activities of the Paraguayan Communist Party and its importance in your country's political life?

[Answer] Starting from the Central Committee Plenum in June 1978, the party's political and moral authority has grown considerably because it has a correct political line and revolutionary perspective for the conditions existing in our country. The Paraguayan working classes and the people fully understand that our organization continues occupying with honor its post in the first line of combat against the fascist dictatorship of Stroessner.

The exemplary behavior of our heroic comrades, Miguel Angel Soler, Leslies Villagra, Ruben Gonzalez Acosta, Juan Jose Panagnio and many others is eloquent proof of this. They fell into the hands of our bloodthirsty enemy in difficult conditions of the underground struggle against fascist terror.

[Question] An opposition coalition was recently created in Paraguay. It is called the National Agreement. How does the Communist Party evaluate this organization?

[Answer] The National Agreement created last February is a very important step in the unification process and revolutionary development of our country. The National Agreement is made up of four authorized opposition political parties and unites many sectors, including majorities, of our people.

The Paraguayan Communist Party has evaluated the importance of the creation of this political organization opposed to extremism. Our party not only has supported the movement but has asked to join it.

[Question] How does the Paraguayan Communist Party see the current international situation?

[Answer] The world struggles constantly and irreversibly toward democracy, peace and socialism.

Without the participation of communism it is impossible to attain a real national liberation or enlightened social progress. The victory of the people of Afghanistan through the effective and unselfish aid of the Soviet Union, the ouster of the shah of Iran, the defeat of the Chinese traitors at the hands of the heroic Vietnamese people, the strengthening and development of socialist Cuba, the victory of the Nicaraguan and Grenadian peoples, the revolutionary struggle in Central America and the entire continent with the support of international solidarity, in the first place from socialist countries, shows us the direction in which the world is advancing. The peoples of Paraguay, with their vanguard, the Communist Party, are a part of this world and have been guaranteed the support of these powerful world forces in today's struggle, which heralds a victorious dawn in my country.

In this glorious day of Paraguayan Communists, I want to take advantage of this occasion to greet all democrats and revolutionaries of Latin America and the world.

SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL260053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, Soviet minister of higher and secondary specialized education, arrived here this afternoon.

[Begin Yelyutin recording with Spanish translation superimposed]

I want to take this opportunity to express to the whole Cuban nation, and especially to its young people and students, my best wishes for success in their work and, particularly, much success in their studies. [end recording]

Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee, was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education and member of the party Central Committee. Interviewed by our reporter, Roberto (Natchard), the Soviet minister also said: [Begin Yelyutin recording with Spanish translation superimposed] Many young Cubans attend school in the Soviet Union. A good number of Soviet teachers work here in Cuba and, evidently, many young Cubans will continue to travel to the Soviet Union in the future to pursue studies. And, evidently, then, we will be discussing a whole series of problems, matters, in order to insure the conditions [news announcer interrupts and recording trailsoff]. The Soviet delegation headed by the higher education minister will visit schools in Havana, Santiago de Cuba and the Isle of Youth. It will also sign two cooperation protocols and an agreement for 1981-85 in the area of specialized secondary education.

CARIBBEAN ASSOCIATION MARKS GUYANA'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY

FL251249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A political-cultural event was held last night at Cuba's Caribbean Association here on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. (Donald Colimar Reyes), president of the institution, and Guyana's Ambassador to Cuba Cecil Pilgrim made speeches.

(Colimar) referred to the admiration felt by our people for the determination of the Guyanese people, who waged with loyalty and courage the prolonged and difficult battle which ended with the victory we are commemorating. In his closing remarks, Ambassador Pilgrim spoke about his compatriots' struggle for independence beginning on 23 February 1763, when courageous (Coffey) led a revolutionary uprising at the (Mantelerburg) plantation.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTED; CABINET SWORN IN

FL231520 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 20 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Basseterre, Tues: Governor Sir Probyn Inniss this afternoon appointed the new government of St Kitts-Nevis.

The cabinet, to whom the oaths of allegiance and of office were administered by Mr Justice Horace Mitchell, comprises:

Dr Kennedy Alphonse Simmonds, 43, premier and minister of home affairs, external affairs, trade, development and industry.

Mr Michael Oliver Powell, 40, minister of agriculture, land, housing, labour and tourism.

Mr Simeon Daniel, 45, minister of finance and Nevis affairs.

Mr Sidney Earl Morris, 45, minister of education, health and social affairs.

Mr Ivor Stevens, minister of communications, work and public utilities.

Mr Richard Caines, a nominated member and parliamentary secretary with special responsibilities in the Ministry of Finance. - (CANA)

Premier Simmonds Addresses Nation

FL251045 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Feb 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, 20 Feb (CANA)--New St Kitts-Nevis premier, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, made national unity, law and order, youth involvement and regional commitment the key features of his first address to the country since Monday's general election victory.

Dr Simmonds is heading a coalition government in partnership with Mr Simeon Daniel's Nevis Reformation Party, with Mr Daniel holding the Ministry of Finance and Nevis affairs.

The premier told the nation in a broadcast that his government had "an unwavering optimism about the future of our state".

He added: "We invite all of you to share in this challenging and exciting task of building our nation. Let us all invoke God's guidance so that we may treat each other as we ourselves would like to be treated. Let us move forward as one people united in a common bond of love and friendship".

The first moves by his government have already brought changes from what had been the practice under the Labour government which had 28 unbroken years in power.

The speaker of the house is a Nevisian, Mr Herman Liburd. The opposition leader (ex-Premier Lee Moore) is to have an office provided on government premises and a secretary at the state's expense. And the attorney general will no longer be a minister of political appointee, [as published] but selected by the Judicial Service Commission.

To the opposition members, Premier Simmonds said his government would respect their position and role "in this democratic society".

Labour won four of the seats on St Kitts. Dr Simmonds' People's Action Movement won three, and the two on Nevis went to Mr Daniel's NRP. At all previous elections, Labour had swept the St Kitts seven.

Premier Simmonds indicated no diminution of this country's fervour towards regional integration.

"We intend to support all regional institutions and regional commitments entered into, including the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The University of the West Indies (UWI), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA), and all others", he said.

There was a special responsibility to the masses of St Kitts-Nevis and the nation's youth, said the premier.

"We are particularly sensitive to the needs of the working people, and are determined to implement programmes that will result in raising the general standards of living".

In its manifesto and nightly in campaigning, PAM had pledged to abolish personal income tax and to remove several other taxes which were deemed a burden to the poor.

With reference to youth, many of whom are unemployed, without recreational facilities and increasingly drawn into the spreading Rastafarian movement, the Simmonds address held out the promise of special attention.

"We have a special commitment to youth", he declared. "It is our firm intention to see to it that the young people become fully involved in the process of nation-building".

He restated the pledge of early enfranchisement of the 18-year-olds. Currently, only the over 21's are eligible to vote at elections.

Voting Age

"Government intends very early to reduce the voting age so that all people 18 years and upwards can exercise the franchise freely as citizens", the premier emphasised.

He did not go into details nor indicate how he intended to cross the constitutional barrier to that objective.

The coalition has five seats in the nine-member House of Assembly. A bill to change the voting age would require at least a two-thirds majority (six votes) which is impossible without support from Labour.

The alternative to parliamentary approval for such a change in the Constitution would be a two-thirds affirmative vote at a referendum.

Dr Simmonds also said moves would be taken to make voter registration a continuous process, so that immediately upon becoming eligible, a citizen would be given his right to exercise the franchise.

He appealed to public servants for a high degree of commitment and to carry out their duties fearlessly and with understanding of the needs of the public.

Generally, the premier said his government recognised there must be political differences, respected people's right to their own opinions, and also would ensure the rule of law "so that an atmosphere of freedom can be established. It is important that justice must not only be done but must be seen to be done", Dr Simmonds said.

SURINAME

MILITARY REBELLION REPORTED; PRIME MINISTER MISSING

PA251535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Hague, 25 Feb (AFP)--A military uprising described as a coup d'etat by rebels broke out this morning in Suriname (formerly Netherlands Guyana), according to reports from the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY, SNA.

A navy patrol boat stopped offshore at Paramaribo and opened fire against the police headquarters while heavily armed military groups attacked the army arsenal, the telecommunications office and the offices of the daily EL OESTE.

The national radio immediately urged the population to remain at home and travel was prohibited in the downtown area, where the main public offices began to close their doors. Meanwhile, according to SNA, heavy shooting was observed and continued at a somewhat reduced rate throughout the afternoon.

Prime Minister Henck Arron has been reported missing, the news agency added, while reporting at least four dead and six wounded.

The coup attempt was headed by two noncommissioned officers who explained that the action was triggered to protest the repression unleashed against them. They said some of them had been arrested and mistreated.

Suriname has a population of 300,000. Its army consists of 800 officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, 300 of whom participated in the rebellion.

'Military Council' Claims Power

PA251718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Hague, 25 Feb (AFP)--A national military council today has claimed to have taken over power in Suriname, according to a SNA dispatch datelined Paramaribo and received here.

In a statement published after the Suriname Army staged an uprising in which at least four persons were killed, the national military council made an appeal to the people regardless of their race, religion, political conviction or profession, to place themselves at the disposal of the social, economic and moral reorientation of the Republic of Suriname.

Two noncommissioned officers signed the appeal: B. Sital and L. Neede. They solemnly swore their respect for the Suriname Constitution and the people's interests.

Rebels in 'Full Control'

PA252237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[By Ian Hamel]

[Excerpts] Cayenne, 25 Feb (AFP)--A coup d'etat, led by noncommissioned officers who rebelled against the military authorities and the civilian government, erupted in Suriname today creating a new source of tension in the explosive Caribbean area. The rebels, who are being supported by approximately 200 noncommissioned officers and firepower which is superior to that of the loyal government troops, are in full control of the capital and have taken over several coast guard boats and a navy warship that were anchored at the local port. They also occupied all radio stations in the capital and urged the public to remain in their homes.

At the same time, Surinamese President Johan Ferrier also urged the people to remain calm and not to let themselves be led to violence because, according to him, there is a possibility of finding a negotiated solution to the crisis.

Deputy Prime Minister O. Van Genderen and opposition leader Jaggernath Lachmon (Democratic Parties Union) expressed support for Ferrier's appeal.

The government, which held an emergency meeting when the rebellion erupted this morning, left for an unknown destination.

Envoy to Brazil Comments

PY251625 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Feb (AFP)--The ambassador of Surinam in this capital Inderdew Sewrajsing, confirmed to AFP today that the rebel military officers have set fire to the police headquarters in Suriname.

The diplomat, who had contacted "unofficial sources" in Paramaribo, indicated that several policemen had died and that the rebels had taken police inspectors as prisoners.

So far the ambassador has been unable to contact the Suriname Government.

VENEZUELA

ENVOY TO CUBA RETURNS FOR CONSULTATION ON REFUGEES

PA250255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Feb (AFP)--Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba Cesar Rondon Lovera returned to Caracas tonight after the Foreign Ministry summoned him for consultations on the situation on nine Cuban refugees.

Venezuela and Cuba are experiencing a cooling of relations due to their different interpretations of the numerous incidents of Cubans who sought asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy and were turned back with gunfire.

Rondon Lovera arrived in Caracas accompanied by 93 Cuban citizens who entered Venezuela with immigrant visas.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry said 2 weeks ago that there were positive signs in the last contacts between Rondon Lovera and Cuban authorities which could lead to positive talks between the two countries. The arrival of the 93 Cubans is viewed here as evidence of this.

RIOTS ERUPT IN VALENCIA AFTER BUSFARE HIKE

PA251705 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1617 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Valencia, Venezuela, 25 Feb (LATIN)--Students and workers in this industrial city, 50 km west of Caracas, burned 10 vehicles this morning to protest the busfare hike, authorities have reported.

The bus companies raised their fares from .50 centimos to 1 bolivar (\$0.11 to \$0.23) today.

The riots, which were started by student groups, spread to a large part of the city. The most violent riots were in the labor districts of Los Guayos and La Isabelica.